North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851. NO. 102.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co.

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	0 0
Greek and Latin,	0 0

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars p month.

By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwillng to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

For Sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept., 2851. 88—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

THE Baptist Psalmody, a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

Harpers' Magazine for Septemer.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 10th, 18501. 89—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Stricklandy The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthl. for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Life and Manners,

FROM the Autobiography of an English Opium-eater by Thomas DeQuincey. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

NEW LAW BOOK.

UNITED States Equity Digest, 2 vols. Price per vol. $6. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

August 30. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

150 PIECES Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap, and Belt Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sept. 3. 87—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $ 150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their pur.ty, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD. First Instalment.

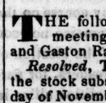
THE following Resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company:

Resolved, That an instalment of 10 per cent. upon the stock subscribed be called for on or before the 1st day of November next; and that the same be paid to the Treasurer, President, or either of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, who are hereby authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor. W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., }
Raleigh, Sep. 22, 1851 } 93—td.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Warrenton News, Petersburg Intelligencer, and Norfolk Argus copy till day, and send accounts to Treasurer of the Company.

MUSIC AND PIANOS.



JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of
Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks,
and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseiles VESTS,
Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

NEW PHARMACOPŒIA.

THE Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By authority of the National Convention, held at Washington, A. D. 1850.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

August 30, 1851. 86—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL OF 1851.

THE Undersigned has just received, from New York, a part of his Fall supply of

New and Fashionable Dry Goods,

to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, comprising the following, to wit:

Blue, Black, Brown and Green French Merinoes,
Blue, Black, Green and Mulberry Cashmeres,
Chine, Blue, and Figured Delaines,
Blue, Black, and Fancy Colored Alpaccas,
A large Lot of Calicoes and London Chintz,
Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins,
Cotton Cambrics, and Fine Shirtings,
Figured and Changeable Silks and Satins,
Turk Satin and Brilliantines,
Changeable Poplins and Alpaccas,
Bonnet, Belt, and Taffita Ribbons,
Ladies' White and Colored Hose,
Coats' and Lea's Spool Cotton,
Irish Linen, and Linen Hand'k'fs.
Black and Fancy Silk Neck, and Pocket Hand'k'fs,
Jenny Lind and Grass Shirts,
Suspenders—Whale Bone,
12-4 Bleached Sheeting and Ticking,
White and Red Flannels,
Furniture and Apron Checks,
Black and Colored Tweeds Cloth.
Coburg and Kentucky Jeans,
Jenny Lind Cassimeres,
Plaid and Point Blankets,
Silk Fringes of all Colors,
Black and Colored Silk Laces,
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves,
Fancy Buttons, and Velvet Trimmings,
Paper Cambrick, and Holland Muslin Collars and Capes,
Thread Laces, Insertings and Edgings,
Rich additional Supplies, of all the attractive Styles and newest Fashions to be found in the Northern Markets, daily expected; together with a complete assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Bonnets.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 90—

LATEST ARRIVALS. Fall and Winter Goods, 1851. Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Robin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
Lanonet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.

ALSO,

Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhino Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

"WHERE AT?" EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs;
Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace,
Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses,
Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

READY MADE CLOTHING, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket-Book,

CONTAINING United States and Foreign Weights and Measures; Tables of Areas and Circumferences of Circles, Circular Segments, and Zones of a Circle; Squares and Cubes, Square and Cube Roots; Lengths of Circular and Semi-elliptic Arcs; and Rules of Arithmetic. Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; the Mechanical Powers; Geometry, Trigonometry, Gravity, Strength of Materials, Water Wheels, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Statics, Dynamics, Gunnery, Heat, Winding Engines, Tonnage, Shot, Shells, &c. Steam and the Steam-engine; Combustion, Water, Cables and Anchors, Fuel, Air Guns, &c. Tables of the Weights of Metals, Pipes, &c. Miscellaneous Notes, and Exercises, &c. New Edition. 12mo.

Indispensable to every mechanic; it is, in fact, a condensed Encyclopedia of scientific and practical mechanical information; a fund of knowledge more valuable than gold. *Farmer and Mechanic.*

For Sale at TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Register please copy.

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 24, 1851. 80—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

ROBINSON'S SHOES.

LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE

August 27, 1851. 86—

For Sale.

A VERY good second handed PIANO, cheap can be had at F. MAHLES'S.

Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1851. 98—

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

J. MILES & SON'S Imitation Stitched Calf Boots. Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats;

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FIVE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can pleaseal l who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or *six* per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collenctio of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 3—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

PREMATURE INTERMENTS.

BY GEORGE WATTERSTON.

At the death of Philip Doddridge, an eminent lawyer of Virginia, who died in the city of Washington, while a member of Congress, it was stated as a reason for retaining his body longer than usual, that on a former occasion, he had narrowly escaped the melancholy fate of being buried alive. He had fallen into a cataleptic condition. His respiration had ceased, his pulse no longer throbbed, his limbs were perfectly rigid, and his face exhibited the sharp outline of death. The family, physician, and friends all, with the exception of his wife, believed him to be dead. Mrs. D., however, would not relinquish every hope, and continued to apply, from time to time, every remedy she could think of to restore vitality; and finally succeeded in administering a small quantity of brandy, which immediately restored him to life and the command of his limbs. He lived many years afterwards, and was wont to relate, with deep feeling, the painful and horrible sensations he experienced during the period he was supposed to be dead. He said that though he was perfectly unable to move his finger or give the least sign of being alive, he could hear and was conscious of everything that was going on around him. He heard the announcement that he was dead, and the lamentations of his family, the directions for his shroud and all the usual preparations for his burial. He made desperate efforts to show that he was not dead, but in vain; he could not move a muscle. Even despair and the immediate presence of a fate more appalling to humanity than any other earthly terror, could not rouse the dormant body to perform the slightest of its functions. At last he heard Mrs. Doddridge call for the brandy, with a delight and rapture of love for her which the horrors of his situation may easily explain. He felt that he was safe. He humourously observed "that it was as little as brandy could do to restore him to life, as it had produced his living death." Mr. Doddridge was unfortunately addicted to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and a fit of intemperance had, no doubt, produced the condition from which he was relieved by the perseverance and love of his wife, who administered, at the last moment, the powerful stimulant which restored him to life. Otherwise his fate would have been that of many others, who have been buried before life was extinct.

Another instance of prevention from the horrors of premature interment occurred in this country, and has been related by Mrs. Childs in her Letters from New York. It is an additionol proof of strong conjugal affection, and of the necessity of retaining the body where there remains the least doubt of the extinction of life. The uncle of Mrs. Childs was attacked in Boston with the yellow fever, and considered as dead. His affectionate wife, however, did not abandon all hope, but continued with him during his illness, contrary to the remonstrances of her friends, and persisted in refusing to allow his body to be taken from the house for interment. "She told me," said Mrs. Childs, "that she never knew how to account for it; but though he was perfectly cold and rigid, and to every appearance quite dead, there was a powerful impression on her mind that life was not extinct."

Two calls at intervals of half an hour had been made with the death-carts, to take away the dead bodies, and the constant cry was as usual on such occasions, "Bring out the dead;" but her earnest entreaties and tears induced them reluctantly to grant her another respite of half an hour. With trembling haste she renewed her efforts to restore life. She raised his head, rolled his limbs in hot flannel, and placed hot onions on his feet. The dreaded half hour again came round and found him as cold and rigid as ever. Again she renewed her entreaties so desperately that the messengers began to think that gentle force would be required. They accordingly attempted to remove the body against her will, but she threw herself upon it, and clung to it with such force and strength that they could not easily loosen her grasp.

At last, by dint of reasoning on the necessity of the case, she promised that if he should show no signs of life before they again came round, she would make no further opposition to the removal. Having gained the respite, she hung the watch upon the bed post, and renewed her efforts with double zeal. She placed kegs of hot water about him, forced brandy between his teeth, breathed into his nostrils, and held hartshorn to his nose, but still the body lay motionless and cold. She looked anxiously at the watch; in five minutes the promised half hour would expire, and those dreadful voices would be passing through the streets. Hopelessness came over her; she dropped the head she had been sustaining; her hand trembled violently, and the heartshorn which she had been holding was spilled on the pallid face. Accidentally the position of the head had become slightly inclined backwards, and the powerful liquid flowed into the nostril. Instantly there was a short, quick gasp—a struggle—his eyes opened; and when the death-men came again, they found him sitting up in the bed. He is still alive, and has enjoyed unusual good health.

Many additional cases are recorded of persons apparently dead, who have been so fortunate as to escape the horrors of premature interment. Among these is the case of the elegant Lady Russell, that mentioned by the celebrated Odier of Geneva, and one by Dr. Crichton, physician to the Grand Duke Nicholas, now Emperor of Russia. Lady Russell remained for the space of seven days and nights without any sign of life, and her burial was prevented only by the violent grief of her husband. On the eighth day as the parish bells were ringing for church Lady Russell suddenly raised her head, and to the amazement and indescribable joy of Lord Russell, told him to get ready to accompany her to church. Her recovery was rapid and complete, and she lived many years afterward, and had several children.

"I knew a girl," said Odier, "twenty-five years old, named Ellen Roy, who narrowly escaped being buried alive. She lived at the distance of two leagues from Geneva. For some years she had been subject to nervous attacks which frequently deprived her of every appearance of life, but after the lapse of a few hours she would recover and resume her occupations as if nothing had happened. On one occasion, however, the suspension of her faculties was so protracted that her friends called in a medical man, who pronounced her dead. She was then sewn up in a close shroud, according to the barbarous custom of the country, and laid upon the bedstead. Among those who called to condole with the parents was a particular friend of the supposed deceased, of her own age. The young woman, anxious to take a last look at her friend, ripped the shroud, and imprinted a kiss upon her cheek. While she was kissing her, she fancied that she felt her breathe. She repeated her caresses, and being shortly assured of the fact that her friend was not dead, she applied her mouth to that of the girl, and in a short time the latter was restored to life, and able to dress herself."

"A young girl," says Dr. Crichton, in the service of the Princess of ——, who had, for some time, kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length, to all appearances, was deprived of life. Her face had all the character of death—her body was perfectly cold, and every other symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room, and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral hymns according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door; but at the very moment when they were going to nail down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and, in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few moments she opened her eyes, and uttered a piercing scream. The faculty were instantly called in, and, in the space of a few days, her health was completely re-established. The account which she gave of her situation is extremely curious. She said, that she appeared to dream that she was dead, but that she was sensible of everything that was passing around her, and distinctly heard her friends bewailing her death; she felt them envelop her in the shroud, and place her in the coffin. The sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak, but her soul was unable to act on the body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was and was not in her body at one and the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, or to speak. The agony of her mind was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn, and found that they were about to nail down the lid of the coffin. The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her mind, which resumed its power over the corporeal organization, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave.'

The Leipsic Chirurgical records the following distressing event, as having occurred to an officer of artillery, who was a man of gigantic stature, and robust make. Being mounted on an unmanageable horse, he was thrown from his back, and received a severe contusion on his head, which rendered him insensible. He was successfully trepanned, bled, and other usual means of relief adopted; but he fell gradually into a more and more hopeless condition of stupor, and was finally believed to be dead. The weather being sultry, he was buried with indecent haste, in one of the public cemeteries. He was buried on Thursday, and on the following Sunday, the grounds, as usual, being thronged with visiters, an intense excitement was produced by the declaration of a peasant, that while he was sitting on the grave of the officer, he had distinctly felt a motion of the earth as if some one was struggling beneath. Of course but little attention was at first paid to the man's assertion, but his evident terror, and the dogged obstinacy with which he persisted in his story, had at length their natural effect upon the crowd. Implements were hurriedly procured, and the grave, which was very shallow, in a few moments was so far thrown open as to render the head of the occupant visible. He was then apparently dead, but he sat nearly erect in the coffin, the lid of which, in his furious struggles, he had partially uplifted. They conveyed him to the nearest hospital, and there he was pronounced still living, although in a state of asphyxia. In a few hours he so far revived as to recognize his acquaintances, and in broken accents spoke of his agonies in the grave. It appeared that he had been conscious of life for more than an hour, while buried, before he relapsed into a state of insensibility. The grave, it seems, was filled loosely with a very porous earth, and some air was thus admitted. He heard, he said, the foot-steps of those over his head, and endeavored to make himself heard in turn. It was the noise and tumult within the grounds which appeared to awaken him from a deep sleep, but no sooner was he awake than he became fully aware of the horrors of his position. This man would have lived, no doubt, for he was doing well, had it not been for some silly experiments with the galvanic battery, which was applied without any necessity, and he suddenly expired in one of those ecstatic paroxysms which its application is said occasionally to superinduce.

STEADINESS OF PURPOSE. 1. It overcomes difficulties: Not with a rush and a shout, but one by one. They melt away before its incessant pressure, as icebergs beneath the steady radiance of the sun.

2. It gives one the strength of a happy conscience. A weather cock of a man, whiffling about with every breeze, cannot have true quietness of mind. Self-dissatisfaction worries and annoys him. But a cheerful vigor and energy grows out of an intelligent and unvacillating purpose.

3. It gives dignity and honor to character. Men cannot but admire the man that marches steadily on through sunshine and shade, calm and storm, smiles and frowns, glad of favor, but pressing on without it; thankful for aid, but fixed on advancing at all events. Such men cut out for themselves a character which cannot but be seen and honored.

4. It gives success. In any enterprise that is not downright madness, such a man must succeed. He has the chief element of a triumph over every difficulty, and if he is not an idiot he will do something in the world. He will not reach his ends at a leap. But he will reach them. He moves not rapidly, but surely. When you want to find him, bp and by, you well know where to look. You will look at the topmost rounds of the laddder of success, and you will find him about there somewhere. *Boston Traveler,*

HOW TO CURE A COLD. Of all other means of curing colds, fasting is the most effectual. Let who ever has a cold eat nothing for two days, and his cold will be gone, provided he is not confined in bed, because by taking no carbon into the system by food, but consuming that surplus which caused his disease by breath, he soon carries off his disease by removing the cause. This will be found more effectual if he adds copious water drinking to protracted fasting. By the time a person has fasted one day and night he will experience a freedom from pain and a clearness of mind, in delightful contrast with that mental stupor and physical pain caused by colds. And how infinitely better is this method of breaking up colds than medicines!

"La me!" sighed Mrs. Partington, "here I have been suffering the bigamies of death three mortal weeks. Fust I was seized with a bleeding phrenology in the left hampshire of the brain, which was exceeded by a stoppage of the left ventilator of the heart. This give me an inflamation in the left borax, and now I am sick with the chloroformmorbus. There is no blessin' like that of health, particularly when your sick."

An old lady of Jersey had an unaccountable aversion of rye, and never could eat it in any form till of late they got, she said, "to making it into whiskey, and I can, now and then, worry down a little."

This reminds us of a speech of a member of a western legislature. The member said:

"Mr. Speaker, my county beats all creation, last year made fifty thousand barrels of whiskey, besides wasting thousands of bushels of corn for bread."

A late number of the London Times says that: "Great Britain has received more useful ideas and more ingenious inventions from the United States, through the Exhibition, than from all other sources!" The Times is the paper which, early in the season, ridiculed so unsparingly the American department of the Exhibition.

Let no pleasure tempt thee, no profit allure thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee, no persuasion move thee to do anything which thou knowest to be evil; so shalt thou always live jollily; for a good conscience is a continued Christmas.

The more self is indulged, the more it demands, and, therefore, of all men, the selfish are the most discontented.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Manufacturing Company, capital $250,000, has turned out 77 steam engines in the two years of its operations.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

EDUCATION—No. 4.

MR. EDITOR: I promised a few suggestions upon the proposed change in the manner of distributing the School Fund. The law of 1825 creating this fund, provided for its distribution according to *white* population. The law of 1840, under which our Common Schools commenced, repealed this clause in the law of 1825, and provided for the distribution of the fund according to *federal* population. Much sectional feeling was exhibited in settling this question. It is known that the particular species of property mostly taxed in North Carolina, and upon which the Treasury is mainly dependent for moneys to carry on the legitimate operations of the State Government, is chiefly owned in the Eastern portion of the State, while the Western portion contains the larger white population. The East, therefore, contended for its distribution according to *taxation*, which would secure a larger appropriation to this section; while the West wished it distributed according to white population. Between these extreme opinions and opposing interests it was very difficult for the Legislature to devise any plan for the amicable settlement of the question. It was compromised, however, by choosing the *mean* between these extremes, which distributes the fund according to *federal numbers*. Under this compromise has the fund been distributed up to the present time. Efforts are now being made in the Western section of the State to disturb this compromise,—to awaken the old controversy between the East and West,—and to secure for that section an appropriation of the fund according to white population. The message of Gov. Manly to the last Legislature gave countenance and encouragement to these efforts. A bill for the repeal of the present law was rejected but by a very few votes. If by an succeeding Legislature a similar act should be passed, the East may bid adieu to anything like a just and equal share in the proceeds of this fund. The West contends very plausibly that the federal method of distribution, enumerates three-fifth of the *slave* population, while another clause in our laws prohibits these from being educated, it consequently was only contemplated by the framers of the Free School law to educate the white children; and that a distribution of the School Fund according to white population is the only just plan to obtain this desirable end. It is also contended, that the Literary Fund is not raised by a tax on this species of property, and therefore the East does not bear more than her proportion of the burden. To this I reply that the *sources* of this fund are withdrawn from the public revenue—the Treasury suffers a deficit to the amount of that withdrawn—that a certain amount by taxation has annually to be raised to sustain our finances, and consequently, by diverting the sources of the Literary Fund from the Public Treasury, necessarily increases the tax on land and polls, and affects indirectly this species of property. Again: the amount received from the General Government was distributed according to federal population, and if ever the State should be called upon to refund this money, in a like manner will it have to be raised. If the amount received from the General Government, together with the other sources of the Literary Fund, was thrown into the State Treasury, we in the East would have to pay very little, or no tax on our slave property. Very few are apprised of the great inequality of taxation in North Carolina. New Hanover county, tho' small, pays more taxes than any other county in the State. She pays into the State Treasury nearly five thousand dollars, while some Western counties of equal size and population, do not pay that many hundreds, and some not a sufficiency to pay the *per diem* of their members to the Legislature. I have an estimate made up from the Treasurer's report, showing that sixteen of the largest tax-paying counties in the West only pay into the State Treasury $36,000, while an equal numbor in the East pay $65,127. I have also a statement made, in a speech before the last Legislature, by the Hon. W. B. Shepard, showing that twenty-three Western counties, viz:—Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Catawba, Cherokee, Cleaveland, Davidson, Davie, Guilford, Haywood, Henderson, Iredell, Macon, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes and Yancy, paid into the Public Treasury in 1850 only $27,957; and *received* during the same year from the School Fund, $31,373. Here then is twenty-three Western counties receiving from the Common School Fund,—exclusive of the expense of Judges, members of Assembly, &c.—over $3,000 more than they pay taxes for State purposes. According to this showing, have our Western friends any right to complain of the management of the Common School Fund? or to endeavor to disturb the present equitable mode of distribution? This question, together with another of a kindred nature, is exciting a great deal of interest in Western North Carolina. The public presses are loud in their complaints against what they consider abuses. Constitutional reform is demanded—sectional platforms are being erected requiring the adhesion of all candidates, from Governor down. Conventions are being held to arouse the people to the importance of these sectional issues; and declarations made that no man shall receive the votes of that section, unless pledged to carry out these so-called reforms. This, in my opinion, is unfortunate for the interest of the whole State. It constitutes the greatest barrier to the perfection of our Common School laws. Let any valuable amendment be proposed in the Legislature, and it is immediately rejected, and the mover consoled by being told we had better not touch the subject, for fear of awakening this old sectional spirit. Unfortunatety, the geographical position of our State, as well as the hitherto do-nothing policy of her Legislature, has greatly assisted in augmenting these sectional divisions. There has been no identity of interest, or sympathy between the Eastern and Western sections—no assimilation of feeling, pride and sociality among the people. Each section have striven for legislative preponderance, without turning that, even when obtained, to any good. We of the East know more of Pennsylvania and New-York, and of their capitalists and resources, than we do of the great mineral and agricultural wealth of Western North Carolina. But a brighter day is dawning upon us. Let the great works of internal improvements now in progress be completed, and be assured we will hear no more of *Eastern* and *Western* North Carolina; nor of the distracting questions now at issue between them. Let us not quarrel about the basis of representation, or the distribution of the School Fund, or any other question for sectional aggrandisement; but lend our noblest efforts to make *North Carolina—the whole State*—the pride and glory of her sons. Let us be co-workers in the great cause of improvement, endeavoring to bind together the self-same sheaf in the great harvest of wealth, of glory, and of State-pride.

LONG CREEK.

August 2d, 1851.

SENATOR DOUGLAS. This gentleman, during his recent visit to his native town in Vermont, paid a visit to the old cabinet maker shop of Mr. Nashum Parker, where, twenty-three years ago, he had been an apprentice.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, in reference to his address before some of the literary societies of Middlebury College, remarks the Judge has never enjoyed the advantages of a public education, but he has learned to talk. He is a pleasing, natural, forcible orator, seemed self-possessed and at home before a literary audience, as he is said to be on the "stump" at the West, or on the floor of the Senate.

Strange emotions were excited in the hearts of some of his hearers. Twenty years ago, this remarkable man was an apprentice in a cabinet shop in Middlebury. The shop is still standing, and even the bench is there at which he was accustomed to shove the plane. He returns to visit Middlebury for the first time since his departure, a Senator in Congress, a distinguished statesman, and with fair prospects, they say, of being called, at no distant day, to engage again in the work of *Cabinet making*. I do not belong to his political party, but permit me to say, that politicans must look well to their ways, or this young Senator will steal the hearts of the people.

NORTH-CAROLINA CASSIMERES. We saw the other day at the store of Messrs. Cook & Taylor, specimens of Cassimeres manufactured at the Rock Island Manufactory in Mecklenburg county. We also saw at the store of Messrs. Arey, Shemwell & McDonald, specimens of Cassimeres manufactured at Salem, by Messrs. Fries. The fabrics which we saw from both factories were highly creditable to their enterprising proprietors, and afford gratifying evidence of the progress in North Carolina of this branch of industry.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851.

CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to a friend in New York for a copy of the San Francisco News-Letter, received in the former City on the 18th, and dated September 15th. We make the following interesting extracts:

"The returns as they come in give evidence that, as a general thing, the Democracy are triumphant all over the State. We shall send a Democratic Senator to Congress, and matters now look very much as though our representatives will be Democrats also.

The whole southern coast section of our State are rising for a division of California. They complain of the enormous taxes which they are compelled to pay for the support of our present government, and state that several years more with such taxes, will ruin every wealthy man from Monterey down. The entire Southern press are strenuous for the movement. They desire a Territorial Government. We think the separation will take place, and that eventually the Southern limb of California will be admitted into the Union as a slave State. A convention of delegates from the Southern counties is called to meet at Santa Barbara, on the 22d inst., to take the matter of separation into consideration. The call for the convention published in the San Diego Herald of the 28th ult. is signed by seventy-three persons, among whom are some of the best men in the Southern counties.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. It passed off very quietly, the larger portion of our population having to inquire what the guns fired on the Plaza, by the California Guards, were for.

The Marysville Herald says: "We hear from packers and miners, from the mining districts, that on all the Bars on the Yuba River the yield is large, very large, even upon such bars as were abandoned last season. One in particular, known as Condemned Bar, they are realizing $25 to the man, and have been for six or eight weeks past, which may continue for a much longer period."

That portion of the above relating to the formation of a new State, will attract particular attention. We have thought, all along, that as the mines and lands of California passed into the possession of permanent owners, slave labor would be required to work and cultivate them; and it appears that already a feeling favorable to the establishment of Slavery is beginning to prevail. But suppose a slave-holding State is carved out of a portion of California —*will the Congress admit her?* "Sufficient unto the day," however, "is the evil thereof." It is the duty of Congress at once to lease or sell the mines. Such a policy would not only benefit the country generally, but it would add to the importance of California by fixing her prosperity on a permanent basis, and by attaching her citizens to the soil.

THE VERMONT WHIGS.

The *Editors* of the Raleigh Register are silent in relation to the recent Abolition, "higher-law" Message of the Whig Governor of Vermont, while the Star gives but a meagre, and, to say the least, an incorrect statement of the substance of this document. These papers appear to be determined, so far as they are concerned, that the Whigs of this State shall *not* have a just and true account of the position and sentiments of the Northern Whigs on the Slavery question.

The Register denounces as "Disunionists" and "traitors" all Southern men who will not unqualifiedly approve the "Compromise"; but the *Editors* have no words of condemnation for the Vermont Whigs, who are not only opposed to the only feature in this "Compromise" calculated to benefit the South, but who have solemnly and deliberately declared, by law, that this feature shall have no existence so far as they are concerned!

These are facts.

The Raleigh Register and Star are, therefore, in alliance with the Vermont Whigs; and being in alliance with them as co-laborers and political friends, they are responsible to the slaveholding people of North Carolina for their sentiments and conduct. We have no confidence in the Register as a Southern or Union journal, and therefore no hope that it will repudiate this alliance; but we look to the Star for a different course, after the Editor shall have turned his attention more particularly to the facts herein set forth.

No man can say that we have ever apologized for the conduct of abolitionists, or covered up and concealed the movements of those democrats in the free States who are unsound upon the Slavery question. If the Democrats, as a party, cannot triumph on the broad platform of the Constitution and as the advocates of non-intervention on the Slavery question, let them, say we, be defeated. We go for the Constitution as it is, for the Union as it is, and for the Democratic party as it was, in the days of Jackson and Polk; and we will sustain no man for President who does not approve the fugitive-slave law and insist on its faithful execution, and who will not pledge himself to the doctrine of non-interference by Congress in questions involving the institution of Slavery.

The Register may *talk* for Fillmore, but that paper will go for Scott when the pinch comes, though Scott should play *mum* and Seward should endorse him. Indeed, we should not be surprised at any course on the part of a Southern journal, which can perceive no good results for the cause of the Union in the election of Bigler, and which conceals from its readers, for party effect, the foul character of its Abolition allies in Ohio and Vermont.

The Raleigh Star is out for a National Bank, and for a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; and insists that the Whig party is still in business, with its sign up, and with the prospect before it of *taking in* the unreflecting and unsophisticated as occasion may offer. In addition to this, the Star has made the discovery that there are "Union" and "Southern Rights" men in the South. Will that paper show us why it is and how it is that an honest advocacy of Southern Rights is incompatible with a proper feeling of devotion to the Union?

On Tuesday night last some rogue or rogues bored with an auger into the storehouse of Mr. H. B. Hayes, in this place, and plundered the store of goods to the value of some fifty or sixty dollars. This was evidently the work of some one who was familiar with the premises, and who knew how to use an auger. Look out!

The last Star has an article urging the establishment of a Cotton Factory at Newsom's Mills, at the Falls of Neuse, in this County. We concur with that paper in its views on this subject; but we fear we shall have but few investments of this sort, so long as State bonds paying six per cent. can be obtained for ten, twenty, and thirty years at one and two per cent. premium.

Two new Post offices have been established in North Carolina, as follows: Blocker's, Cumberland, S. R. Hawley, P. M., and Scott Hill, New Hanover, Joseph M. Foy, P. M. Turkey Cove, McDowell, has been discontinued, and the name of Burnt Shop, Orange, has been changed to Melville.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS.

The Washington Union contains the Address of Louis Kossuth to the people of the United States. It is dated Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850, and the publication of it has been delayed until this time under the apprehension that, if given to the public, it might operate against his release. This Address contains an account of the struggles of Hungary, from the first movement for independence down to the time of defeat and overthrow, occasioned by the treachery of Georgy; and it is written in a style of much beauty and burns with eloquence and passion. We regret that we cannot lay the whole of it before our readers; we give, however, below, some extracts from it. He is speaking of the treachery of Georgy, of the failure of his country, and of the sympathies extended to his nation by England and the United States:

"Though my dear native Hungary is trodden down, and the flower of her sons executed, or wandering exiles, and I, her governor, writing from my prison in this distant Asiatic Turkey, I predict—and the eternal God hears my prediction—that there can be no freedom for the continent of Europe, and that the Cossacks from the shores of the Don will water their steeds in the Rhine, unless liberty be restored to Hungary. It is only with Hungarian freedom that the European nations can be free; and the smaller nationalities especially can have no future without us.

Nor could the united Russo-Austrian forces have conquered my heroic countrymen had they not found a traitor to aid them in the man whom, believing in his honesty, and on account of his skill, I raised from obscurity. Enjoying my confidence, the confidence of the nation and the army, I placed him at the head of our forces, giving him the most glorious part to perform ever granted to man. What an immortality was within his reach, had he been honest! But he betrayed his country. Cursed be his name forever! I will not open the bleeding wounds by the sad remembrance of this event, and will merely mention that the surrender at Vilagos, was the crowning act of a long system of treachery secretly practised—by not using the advantages which I put in his hands—by not fulfilling my commands, under cunning pretences—by destroying national feeling in the army—by weakening its confidence—and by the destruction, through unnecessary exposures and dangers, of that portion of the army that he could not corrupt in his base designs to make himself military dictator. God, in his inscrutable wisdom, knows why the traitor was permitted to be successful. In vain fell the bravest men in this long war—in vain were the exertions of my brave countrymen—in vain did the aged father send, with pious heart, his only son, the prop of his declining years, and the bride her bridegroom—in vain did all private interests yield to the loftiest patriotism—in vain arose the prayers of a suffering people—in vain did the ardent wishes of every friend of freedom accompany our efforts—in vain did the Genius of Liberty hope for success. My country was martyred. Her rulers are hangmen. They have spoken the impious words that the liberty loving-nation "*lies at the feet of the Czar.*" Instead of the thankful prayer of faith, of hope, and of love, the air of my native land is filled with the cries of despair, and I, her chosen leader, am an exile. The diplomacy of Europe has changed Turkish hospitality to me and my companions into hopeless bondage. It is a painful existence. My youthful children have begun the morning of their life in the hands of my country's destroyer, and I——but no: desponding does not become me, for I am a man. I am not permitted, or I would say I envy the dead. Who is unfortunate? I am in Broussa, where the great Hannibal once lived an exile, homeless like myself, but rich in services performed for his country, while I can claim only fidelity to mine. The ingratitude of his nation went with him in his banishment, but the sorrowful love of my countrymen follows me to my place of exile. To thee, my God, I offer thanks that thou didst deem me worthy to suffer for dear Hungary. Let me suffer afflictions, but accept them as propitiatory sacrifices for my native land.

And thou, Hungarian nation, yield not to despair! Be patient; hope, and wait thy time! Though all men forget thee, the God of Justice will not. Thy sufferings are recorded, and thy tears remembered. The blood of thy martyrs—thy noble sons—which moistened thy soil, will have its fruits. The victims which daily fall for thee are, like the ever-green cypress over the graves of the dead, the symbol of resurrection. The races whom thy destroyer excited against thee by lies and cunning will be deceived; they will know that thou didst not fight for pre-eminence, but for the common liberty—that thou wast their brother, and bled for them also. The temporary victory of our enemies will but serve to take the film from the eyes of the deceived people. The sentiment of sympathy for our suffering will inspire among the smaller States and races the wish for a fraternal confederation—for that which I always urged as the only safe policy and guarantee of freedom for them all.

The realization of the idea will hurl the power of the haughty despots to the abyss of the past, and Hungary, free, surrounded by free nations, will be great, glorious, and independent.

At the moment when I hardly hoped for further consolation on earth, behold the God of Mercy freed my wife, and enabled her, through a thousand dangers, to reach me in my place of exile! Like a hunted deer, she could not for five months find in her own native land a place of rest. The executioners of the beardless Nero placed a reward upon her head, but she has escaped the tyrants. She was to me and to my exiled countrymen like the rainbow of Noah; for she brought intelligence of hope in the unshaken souls of the Hungarian people, and in the affectionate sympathy of the neighboring nations who had fought against us. They had aided the wife of the much-slandered governor of Hungary.

Although the sympathy of the world often depends upon the result of actions, and the successful are applauded, still Hungary, by her noble bearing and trials, has drawn the attention of the world. The sympathy which she has excited in both worlds, and the thundering curse which the lips of millions have pronounced against her destroyers, announce, like the roaring of the wind before the storm, the coming retribution of Heaven.

Among the nations of the world there are two which demand our gratitude and affection. England, no less powerful than she is free and glorious, supported us by her sympathy, and by the approving voice of her noblest sons and the millions of her people. And that chosen land of freedom beyond the ocean—the all-powerful people of the United States, with their liberal government—inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings, and by their condemnation of our executioners.

The President of the United States, whom the confidence of a free people had elevated to the loftiest station in the world, in his message to Congress, announced that the American government would have been the first to recognise the independence of Hungary. And the senators and representatives in Congress marked the destroyer's of my country's liberty with the stigma of ignominy, and expressed, with indignant feelings, their contempt for the conduct of Austria, and their wish to break the diplomatic intercourse with such a government. They summoned the despots before the judgment-seat of humanity; they proclaimed that the world would condemn them; they declared that Austria and Russia had been unjust, tyrannical, and barbarious, and deserved to be reprobated by mankind, while Hungary was worthy of universal sympathy.

The Hungarians, more fortunate than I, who were able to reach the shores of the New World, were received by the people and government of the United States in the most generous manner—yes, like brothers. With one hand they hurled anathemas at the despots, and with the other welcomed the humble exiles to partake of that glorious American liberty more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so fortunate as to arrive in America. The sympathetic declaration of such a people, under such circumstances, with similar sentiments in England, is not a mere sigh which the wind blows away, but is prophetic of the future. What a blessed sight to see whole nations elevated by such sentiments!

Free citizens of America! you inspired my countrymen to noble deeds; your approval inparted confidence; your sympathy consoled in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, and enabled us to bear the weight of our heavy burden; your fellow-feeling will sustain us till we realize the hope, the faith, "that Hungary is not lost forever." Accept, in the name of my countrymen, the acknowledgement of our warmest gratitude and our high respect."

He attributes the defeat of the patriot cause to divisions among the people. Had they remained united he says they would have been invincible. Still he does not despair—he believes that Hungary, aided by circumstances and a just God, will yet walk forth into the light of independence. He concludes his Address as follows:

"Finally, I declare that, by the declaration of Independence by which I was elected governor of Hungary, I protest, so long as the people do not by their free will release me from that office, that no one can legally control the affairs of government but myself. This protestation is not made in a feeling of vanity or desire to be conspicuous, but from respect to the inherent rights of my countrymen. I strove not for power. The brilliancy of a crown would not seduce me. The final aim of my life, after having liberated my dear Hungary, was to end my days as a private citizen and an humble farmer.

My country, in the hour of danger, called upon me to assist in the struggle for freedom. I responded to its call. Others, doubtless, were more able, who could have won more fame, but I will yield to none in the purity of my motives. Perhaps it was confidence in my ardent patriotism and honesty of purpose which induced the people to give me the power. They believed freedom would be safe in my hands. I felt my weakness, and told them I could not promise liberty unless they were united as one man, and would lay aside all personal, all sectional interests. I foretold that, if the nation was divided, it would fall. As long as they followed my injunctions, and were united, they were unconquerable—they performed miracles of valor. The fall of Hungary commenced the day they began to divide. Not knowing the secret causes of this division, and not suspecting treachery, and wishing to inspire confidence, to give skill and all the elements of success to our army, and caring nothing for my own fame, doing all for the good of my country, I gave command of the forces to another. I was assured by the most solemn engagement, by the man to whom I gave the power, that he would use it for the welfare and independence of the nation, and that he would be responsible to me and the people for the fulfilment of these conditions. He betrayed his country, and gave the army to the enemy. Had we succeeded after this terrible blow, he should have met his reward. And even now he is not freed from his accountability to the nation, no more than I, in the moral right and sense, cease to be the governor of Hungary. A short time may reverse again the fate of all. The aurora of liberty breaks upon my vision, even at Broussa.

I have, therefore, intrusted to Ladislaus Ujhazi, Obergespun, of the Saros comitat, and civil governor of Comorn, the mission to be my representative, and through me the representative of the Hungarian nation, to the people and government of the United States, hoping and believing that so generous a people will not judge the merits of our cause by a temporary defeat, but will recognise Governor Ujhazi and his companions with the accustomed kindness.

May God bless your country forever! May it have the glorious destiny to share with other nations the blessings of that liberty which constitutes its own happiness and fame! May your great example, noble Americans, be to other nations the source of social virtue; your power be the terror of all tyrants—the protector of the distressed; and your free country ever continue to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

LOUIS KOSSUTH,
Governor of Hungary."

This mighty genius and great patriot is probably by this time on American soil. The Republic rises as one man to receive him. *Here* he will find an asylum where no despot's hand can reach him, and where freedom, like the elements, is common to all and the right of all. How little do mere Kings and Queens become, when compared to this man!

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

MORE BRAG COTTON PICKING. The following note from a gentleman in De Soto county is ahead of anything in that line that has yet been published, except the extraordinary picking in Texas which we "made a note of" on yesterday.

Eds. Appeal—I send you a list of the work of four hands picking Cotton on the 1st day of October—weather and Cotton both very dry:

1st. 518 lbs. on the farm of Dr. Raines.
2d. 504 "
3d. 495 "
4th. 487 "
Average, 500¼ pounds.

HENRY MITCHELL,
Horn Lake, De Soto co., Miss.

Edgecombe is still ahead. Two hands on Mr. Hines's farm, two on Mr. Horn's farm, and four hands on a farm on Tar River, worked by Mr. Elijah Nevill, each picked out more per day, about the same time, than any hand mentioned above. The average in the above is 500¼ pounds; the average of the five hands under Mr. Nevill, was 536 pounds.

We understand the Cotton crop of Edgecombe gets better every year. Success to the farmers!

Edgecombe has an Agricultural Society; and we have no doubt that much of her success in farming is owing to the spirit of improvement which the labors of this Society have diffused among the people.

DEBOW'S REVIEW. The October number of this commercial chronicle of the Southern and Western States is on our table. It contains the following as its leading articles: "How the South is affected by her Slave institutions;" "William Wirt;" "On the management of Negroes;" "Life and times of Lafitte;" "Why New Orleans does not advance;" with other good articles in its various departments. Also, Mezzotinto Engravings of Edwin Roffin of Petersburg, Va., and A. B. Roman, of La., an agriculturist of great reputation down South. Mr. Barnwell is still travelling through this State and Virginia, soliciting patronage for this truly superior commercial journal. Published by J. D. DeBow, 22 Exchange Place, New Orleans, at five dollars a year.

RAIL ROAD DIVIDEND.

We are gratified to state that a dividend has been declared by the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

The Wilmington Commercial says: "By an advertisement of the Secretary, it will appear that a Dividend of three per cent. is declared on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. We congratulate the holders of this Stock and the public on this occasion. This is the result of perseverance, industry and good management. We believe it is estimated that the dividends hereafter will not fall below 6 per cent. per annum."

The *Editors* of the Register have gone over the files of the Standard for the last year or so, and *garbled* our Editorials with the view of showing that we are or were in favor of Disunion. This is an exceedingly small business. The Editor who did this work, ought to be ashamed of it. He is capable of better things. The lowest order of argument—if argument it may be called—is to misstate the positions of an opponent, and then draw inferences therefrom; but even such a course as that is respectable, when compared with the conduct of a writer who *garbles* the language of an opponent, and holds him responsible for the meaning of sentences thus disconnected. The *Editors* of the Register are welcome to all the credit they may gain by such conduct.

THE SYRACUSE OUTRAGE. It is stated that Judge Conklin, on the 20th instant, required all the parties arrested for participating in the late Syracuse outrage, to give bail for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court at Buffalo, on the second Tuesday of next month. The offence with which the parties stand charged is misdemeanor, and not treason.

We shall see whether these ruffians and law-breakers are duly convicted and punished.

KOSSUTH'S LIBERATION.

The correspondence between the Baron Klezt, Austrian Ambassador, and the Turkish government, on the subject of Kossuth's liberation by Turkey, has been published. We copy the more important paragraphs of the first Austrian letter, which is dated July 29, 1851:

"The Sublime Porte, under all manner of pretexts, and taking up its position on an interpretation of the agreement, which has not been assented to by the imperial cabinet, resolves no longer to take account of the engagements which it entered into in the most solemn manner, nor held the righteous and well-grounded objections made to its proposed course. It persists in its intention to set at liberty Kossuth and his dangerous companions at the very moment when his Imperial Majesty has sought to give to his sovereign neighbor new proofs of his wish to maintain a good understanding with him, in the nomination of Count Rechberg to the post of charge d'affairs in Constantinople.

On all these grounds, and in consideration that the Sublime Porte has proceeded so far as to commence the execution of its design of liberating Kossuth and his companions at Kutayah, the undersigned feels compelled to protest against the liberation of Kossuth and the other detenus of the aforementioned city. The undersigned repeats his declaration which he took occasion to make on the 17th of February of this year, namely, that the departure of any of the detained persons from Kutayah, without the previously obtained acquiescence of the imperial Austrian Government, will be regarded as a beach of the agreement concluded between Austria and Turkey upon the subject of their detention, as an event which must draw after it the destruction of that good understanding which has hitherto existed between the two governments.

It is impossible that the Sublime Porte can shut its eyes to the fact that by such a misapprehension of its duties (as well as of the dictates of a wise policy,) such a flagrant repudiation of its own assurance, such complete obliviousness of all the proofs of real friendship evinced by the imperial government, which fill the annals of its history, the most painful necessities will be imposed on this Court, arising out of its doubts of the sincerity of the intentions of the Sublime Porte, while finally such a proceeding as that now complained of will completely justify Austria, in presence of impending questions, to consider nothing but her own interest in her relations with the Turkish empire."

To this Ali Pacha, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied, on the 18th August, in a firm and dignified tone, maintaining that there was no reason for longer detaining Kossuth, and concluding thus:

"Conscious, therefore, that in no particular has it been wanting to its engagements, the government of his majesty, the Sultan, does not surrender the hope that, after a candid reconsideration of the facts, and a just appreciation of what must obviously be the desire of the Sublime Porte, to put an end to a situation fraught with difficulties and dangers, the Imperial Cabinet will attain to the conviction that the Sultan cannot depart from the resolution he has taken."

The reply to this was brief and pointed, holding the Turkish government responsible for the consequences of Kossuth's liberation.

THE CELEBRATION.

Tuesday next, the 30th inst., is the day set apart for the Temperance Celebration in this City. The following is the order of exercises for the occasion:

The Subordinate Divisions will meet at Temperance Hall at half past 9 o'clock, A. M., and form a procession, Divisions taking precedence according to No. of Charter, with music in front. At 10 o'clock the Procession will be joined by the members of the Grand Division, and then move up Fayetteville street to the Capitol square, entering at the Southern gate.

Addresses will here be delivered by Professor Hewlett, Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, and others.

After the Speaking, the Procession will again be formed, and passing round the Northern side of Capitol square, will proceed up Hillsborough street to the Masonic Hall, where the members of the Grand Division will retire from the procession. The Subordinate Divisions will continue their march to Temperance Hall, where they will be dismissed.

Professor Hewlett will speak in the forenoon, and Dr. Shaw and others in the afternoon.

All members of the Order are fraternally invited to unite in the exercises of the day; and the Public generally to attend the Public Speaking in the Capitol Square. The high reputation of the Speakers for their eloquence and ability, justifies us in promising all who may favor us with their presence, an intellectual feast.

Should the weather be unfavorable for out-door exercises, it is expected that the Presbyterian Church can be procured for the occasion.

Spirit of the Age.

[We are requested by the Grand Scribe to state, that in a part of the edition of yesterday's Spirit of the Age, a mistake occurred in an editorial, concerning the meeting of the Grand Division. It should have been, for that body to meet on Tuesday, the 28th, instead of "Tuesday, the 30th inst."

We are also requested to say, that a called session of the Grand Division will be held on Monday night, the 27th, for the purpose of initiating the Representative elect to the G. D. All members of the G. D. will please meet on that evening at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.—Ed. Standard.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The last Charleston Mercury contains the vote (nearly in full) for members to a Southern Congress.

In the first District the vote is, Wallace, secession, 3,302; Vernon, secession, 3,262; Dawkins, co-operation, 4,085; Rainey, co-operation, 4,019.

In the second District the vote is, Young, secession, 1,485; Simpson, secession, 1,452; Orr, co-operation, 3,162; Irby, co-operation, 3,181.

In the third District the vote is, Barnes, secession, 2,307; Owens, secession, 2,294; Preston, co-operation, 2,979; Chesnut, co-operation, 3,015.

In the fourth District the vote is, Wilson, secession, 2,387; Dozier, secession, 2,366; Dudley, co-operation, 4,035; Zimmerman, co-operation, 4,041.

In the fifth District the vote is, Pickens, secession, 2,473; Nance, secession, 2,460; Wardlaw, co-operation, 3,369; Sumner, co-operation, 3,306.

In the sixth District the vote is, Ashe, secession, 1,394; Palmer, secession, 1,395; Aiken, co-operation, 2,824; Porter, co-operation, 2,824.

In the seventh District the vote is, Rhett, secession, 2,782; Duncan, secession, 2,795; Patterson co-operation, 1,767; Lawton, co-operation, 1,755.

The immediate secessionists, it will be seen, have carried only one District—the seventh.

Appleton's Mechanic's Magazine and Engineer Journal for October has come to hand. It abounds with matter of much interest to all our mechanics. We notice an article "on the various kinds of English coal for generating steam." The investigation was made by order of the English government under the superintendence of Beche and Playfair. We would like to see our government pattern after so praiseworthy an example. The bituminous coals of Moore and Chatham Counties are said to combine more properties for steam purposes than any coals yet found. Published at three dollars a year by Julius W. Adams, 200 Broadway, New York.

Allen's American Agriculturist, for October, is to hand. We see that uncle "Solon" intends purchasing this monthly and calling it the "Plow." He will turn many a smooth furrow of instruction into the American farmer's mind at the low price of half a dollar per annum. Since Mr. Skinner's death, there is no one the public more universally place at the head of agricultural writers in this country than Mr. Solon Robinson. The "Plow" will be published by S. Robinson, 152 Fulton Street, New York, at fifty cents a year.

VERMONT.

The Whig State Convention which assembled at Montpelier on Thursday, as we learn by Telegraph, appointed the following delegates to the National Whig Convention: Justin S. Morrill, Harry Bradley, delegates at large; Isaac J. Wright, Charles Coolidge, William Nash, Hezekiah H. Reed, from the districts.

The convention also passed resolutions declaring that the Whigs of Vermont entertain no preferences as to men that would not be cheerfully yielded for for the good of the Whig cause.

Washington Republic.

The Vermont Whigs are Abolitionists. They are opposed to the fugitive-slave law—their Governor has just spoken out, in his annual Message, for a "higher law" than the Constitution—and they are this day, *en masse*, the deadly enemies of Slavery, and of Southern prosperity, which is based on Slavery. The Whigs of Vermont, by a law of their Legislature, have nullified the fugitive-slave law; and there is no prospect, at present, that they will repeal this nullifying law and return to their duty. And yet these are the allies of the North Carolina Whig leaders! *Vermont* Whigs are to be conciliated, and induced, if possible, to vote for Fillmore and Graham!

These Vermont Whigs, it seems, care but little about "men"—they go for principles; and they will very "cheerfully yield" their preferences "for the good of the cause"—that is, in order to effect a Whig triumph, they will unite, heart and hand, with the Whig leaders of the South. What say these Southern Whig leaders? Will they go with these Vermont Whigs? Certainly they will. They would rather have the Vermonters go with them for Fillmore and Graham; but "if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain." Mark the prediction.

SHOCKING MURDER.

We copy the following from the last Fayetteville Observer. Mr. McNabb, thus cruelly murdered, was a Baptist Minister, and well known throughout the State:

"Shocking Murder. The Rev. Robert McNabb, of Carthage Moore County, N. C., was cruelly murdered on Friday night last, in his own yard. We learn verbally, that a neighbor sat with him till 9 o'clock in the evening, after which Mr. McNabb took his pipe and went into the garden to smoke before retiring for the night. He did not return, and his body was not found till the following morning at 10 o'clock, when, by following up the marks of blood from the garden, it was discovered in the woods, some 250 yards distant, horribly gashed, the head nearly severed from the body, with deep wounds in the side. Three of his own negroes were arrested, of whom two men are now in jail, without any positive testimony against them; but some suspicious circumstances, such as that a long knife and some clothing known to belong to one of them, cannot be found. It is supposed that the object of the murder was robbery, as Mr. McNabb was known to have had about $100 in his pocket, which has not been found."

For the Standard.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

In obedience to previous notice, a Plank Road meeting was held at T. & J. Jone's Still, Johnston County, on Friday 17th October, 1851. On motion of A. J. Leach, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Jno. McLean to the chair and Z. Jones and B. H. Tomlinson Secretaries; when Mr. Leach arose and explained the object of the meeting in a few brief remarks. In conclusion he introduced to the meeting Davis McNeal, Esq., of Cumberland County; when Mr. McNeal arose and addressed the meeting at some length, giving a full detail of Plank Roads. Mr. A. A. McKethan, of Fayetteville, was called for. Mr. McKethan responded, also giving a full account of building Plank Roads and the expense thereof.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at Leachville. JNO. McLEAN, Ch'n.

Z. Jones,
B. H. Tomlinson, } Sec's.

Leachville, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1851.

Met according to adjournment, when on motion of A. J. Leach, Esq., the meeting was again organized by calling Dr. J. T. Leach to the chair and Z. Jones and M. W. Kennyon requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few eloquent remarks; when Mr. McNeal was again called for. He spoke at some length, going fully into the subject. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. McKethan, Dr. Leach, D. J. McAllister, of Cumberland, A. J. Leach, and Jno. McLean. Much good feeling was manifested. Mr. McNeal again arose and assured the meeting that the Road would be built to the County line of Cumberland. The Chairman then responded, and said that he wished his Cumberland and Fayetteville friends to understand that if it was it would and should be built to this place, Leachville.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. T. LEACH, Ch'n.

Z. Jones,
M. W. Kennyon, } Sec's.

Mr. Toombs' opinion of the Whig Party North. By the late election in Georgia, (says the Fayetteville Carolinian,) Mr. Toombs, who is regarded as the ablest Whig leader in the South, has again been chosen to a seat in Congress. As his prominent position gives to his opinions great weight with his party, and as the Southern people will be called upon ere long to decide which of the great parties they shall co-operate with in the Presidential contest, we invoke for the benefit of our whig friends the opinion of this prominent whig politician concerning the Northern branch of his party. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination to Congress, by his party, he holds the following language:

"The anti-slavery sentiment is yet a dangerous and formidable element in American politics. Its acknowledged exponent is the free-soil party; but it is also virulent and dangerous both in the Whig and Democratic party at the North. 'The Whig party has succumbed to it, and it controls the organization of that party in every non-slaveholding State in the Union. It is thoroughly denationalized and sectionalized and will never make another national contest.'"

"All the Principles and all the Offices!" The whig party, according to the special organ of the administration, is very strong, because it has "all the *principles* and all the *offices!*" We suggest that it would be a little stronger if it had, just now, a few of the *States!* As it is, however, it must confine its *brag* almost exclusively to Vermont at one end of the Union, and Florida at the other. Then, as to principles, if it has them, it certainly had *none to speak of* when its last National Convention met in 1848. As to the offices—these, we grant, the whigs have got. But they got them *by false pretences*—by an open and shameless falsification of the *no-party pledges* which they, by a cheat, persuaded a brave old soldier to give, and then forced him to *break* as soon as they were given!

This is rather a slim capital for a great party!

Washington Union.

Increased Receipts of the W. & R. R. R. Company. We learn from a reliable source, that the receipts of this Road for the year ending 1st October, 1851, have exceeded those of last year by $37,222 74. This increase of receipts has been derived from the actual income of the road, viz: way and through travel, steamboat and railroad freight.

Wilmington Journal.

Washington Items. The President of the United States has appointed Hon. Judge Sharkie, of Mississippi, to succeed Mr. Owen as Consul at Havana, and that gentleman has accepted the appointment. Judge Sharkie was President of the first Nashville Convention, and, opposing secession, refused to act with the second Convention.

It is rumored that there will be some changes shortly in Pennsylvania—probably the collector, Surveror, and other prominent officers. *Balt. Sun.*

California Senator. Col. John B. Weller, late of Ohio, it is considered pretty certain, will be the California U. S. Senator, in place of Col. Fremont.

For the Standard.

ALGERNON SIDNEY.

The Life of Algernon Sidney, *with Sketches of some of his Cotemporaries and extracts from his Correspondence and Political Writings.* By G. Van Santvoord. For sale by Pomeroy.

Among the numerous discoveries, we had almost said inventions, of the present day, not the least remarkable are those which historians and essayists are daily making, respecting those characters in history who have rendered themselves famous by their good or bad qualities or actions. The readers of Hume are constantly astounded by some new work which overthrows all their preconceived ideas. Mary, Queen of Scots, and Oliver Cromwell, have, we believe, more than any other historical characters, vibrated between the infamous and the injured, the military despot and the patriot. Both seem, however, to be at last finding their proper level, while new and more perplexing contradictions daily arise. Bloody Mary is elevated, by Miss Strickland, into a kind-hearted suffering saint; the victims of Smithfield, we are told, suffered without her consent, almost without her knowledge. Philip ever stands ready, like the scape-goat, to bear her sins into the wilderness, and we are expected, in admiration of her duty and affection as a wife, to forget her failings as a queen. James the Second, whom we have always been taught to consider a narrow-minded bigot, implacable in enmity and faithless in friendship, is painted by her as a mild, just, tender-hearted king, who sought only to protect his religion from persecution, and never used his power to force its observances on others who differed from him. But of all historians and essayists, Mr. Macauley certainly excels in presenting heroes and sages to us in a new and often striking light; he is ever ready, if needful, to rend the veil of sanctity which envelopes the saint, or to prove the devil not so black as he is painted. We rise from the perusal of his essay on Machiavelli, convinced, notwithstanding his Prince and Discourses on Livy, that "he was a man whose public conduct was upright and honorable, whese views of morality, where they differed from those of the persons around him, seem to have differed for the better, and whose only fault was, that having adopted some of the maxims then generally received, he arranged them more luminously, and expressed them more forcibly, than any other writer." Warren Hastings, in his masterly hands, becomes as interesting to us as a hero of romance, and despite the scathing eloquence of Burke, the cutting sarcasm of Sheridan, and "his own faults, which were neither few nor small"—stands forth on the page of history an innocent and persecuted man. In both instances, it is true, we see at a glance that it is the handling of the subject, not the characters of the men, which produces the impression. They seem pure, not from the innate purity of their souls, but by comparison with minds infinitely more corrupt. This is not the case, however, with those characters whom, in his History of England, he has placed in a different light from that in which they have been heretofore viewed. Many of them will compare well with the most incorruptible patriots whom the world has ever produced, and in this class we do not hesitate to place Algernon Sidney, on whose fair fame, together with that of John Hampden, the grandson of the great leader of the long Parliament, he has, to say the least, cast a slur. We can readily understand why Clarendon and Hume should have wished to place the Republicans of the age of the two Charles' and James, not only in an odious, but also a ridiculous light. Clarendon held a place under government at the time he wrote his history; it was therefore his interest to flatter the King by abusing the Roundheads. Hume, an avowed lover of monarchy, followed his example too often to be considered an impartial historian. Sir Walter Scott, in many of his admirable novels, heightened the ridicule, while he but slightly increased our respect for their sterling virtues. Being principally Presbyterians and Independents, they presented, in the many peculiarities of their life, dress, and conversation, points of ridicule which his inimitable wit and graphic powers could not pass by. The Cavaliers, on the contrary, were the very stuff for his heroes. A young and handsome prince, deprived of his hereditary rights, an outlaw in his own kingdom, and obliged, with a few faithful friends, to hide in trees, caves, and the secret recesses of old castles, interests the reader by their romantic and perilous situation, reckless daring, and mutual attachment, even though he knows them to have been, in power, tyrants and oppressors far more than Cromwell's staid, sober, unbending Ironsides, with their superfluity of cant and hypocrisy. There is something in the deep devotion of the crack-brained Wildrake to his royal master, as described by Sir Walter, far more touching than the manly steady adherence of Mark Everard to Cromwell, and the cause he had espoused from an ardent love of liberty. To this, in the novelist, we cannot object; his object is amusement: but we look for something more from the historian. Mr. Macauley has himself, in an essay in the Edinburgh Review, admirably described a good historian, and with his usual happy facility of comparison calls history "a province in the debatable land of literature, lying between two hostile powers, Reason and the Imagination, between whom it should be equally shared, instead of falling under the sole and absolute dominion of either." Whether his own history comes up to the high standard he has himself set up, we leave to better judges than ourselves to decide, only expressing our regret at meeting on its fascinating pages such passages as the following. Speaking of William Lord Russell, he says, "His principles and his fortune alike raised him above all temptations of a sordid kind; but there is too much reason to believe that some of his associates were less scrupulous. It would be unjust to impute to them the extreme wickedness of taking bribes to injure their country. On the contrary, they meant to serve her; but it is impossible to deny that they were mean and indelicate enough to let a foreign prince pay them for serving her. Among those who cannot be acquitted of this degrading charge, was one man, who is popularly considered as the personification of public spirit, and who, in spite of some great moral and intellectual faults, has a just claim to be called a hero, a philosopher, and a patriot. It is impossible to see, without pain, such a name in the list of pensioners of France; yet it is some consolation to reflect, that in our time a public man would be thought lost to all sense of duty and of shame, who would not spurn from him a temptation which conquered the virtue and the pride of Algernon Sidney." This is the only aspersion which the enemies of Sidney have ever cast upon his fair fame. And what is their authority for it? The unsupported word of Barillon, the profligate minister of Louis XIV. at the court of Charles II., who mentions, in the accounts drawn up for his master's eye, the payment of a thousand guineas to Col. Sidney.

It is to prove Mr. Macauley mistaken in supposing Sidney capable of being corrupted by French gold, that the life of him now before us was written. The author shows, we think, very satisfactorily, that it was obviously Barillon's interest to make Louis XIV. believe that the money intrusted to him was spent, as was intended, in bribing the leading men of England to advance the interests of France, but he very justly remarks, "that all the money of which Barillon pretended to give an account actually passed out of his hands, is not at all probable, judging from his sudden acquisition of wealth, as well as from his known character for intrigue and double-dealing." We cannot but agree with him in thinking Barillon more capable of deceiving Louis, than Sidney of becoming his pensioner. It should also be borne in mind that, "besides other writers of less note, Lord John Russell, 'one of the most eminent living British statesmen,' in his life of his noble ancestor, Lord William Russell, who suffered death in the same cause as Sidney, after a full examination of the dishonorable charge, pronounces it a calumny. It was first published by Sir John Dalrymple, in his memoirs, a book which, if we are not mistaken, has never enjoyed any great reputation for accuracy. The biographer of Sidney tells us in a note, that Lord John was anxious, while collecting materials for his work, to examine the records of France containing the private correspondence of Barillon, but his request to the French Government to be allowed to do so was refused; "the Count de Caraman, its minister in London, assuring him that it was entirely contrary to the regulations of the office." We must therefore conclude that what was denied to Lord John was not granted to Mr. Macauley, and his sole authority for a charge so abhorrent to our ideas of Sidney's character, are the copies of these despatches published by Dalrymple, whose accuracy has been doubted.

The life and actions of Algernon Sidney are too familiar to the general reader to need any comment from our pen. Mr. Van Santvoord gives us but little new information respecting him. His sketches of his contemporaries, among which we will only mention those of Milton, Bradshaw, Fairfax, Vane, St. John, and Ireton, add greatly to the interest of the work, which is written in a graceful, pleasing style, and is free from that spirit of bitterness which marks Dixon's life of Penn. Though he very decidedly differs from Mr. Macauley, his style of doing so is gentlemanly and dignified. With the calm consciousness of truth he states his facts and draws his deductions, without railing at the "*animus* of the last Whig history," or pronouncing it filled with "capricious likes and dislikes, novelties and exaggerations." We do not hesitate to pronounce both biographies valuable additions to our literature. It is a task worthy the sons of the greatest republic of the world, to defend the memory of those noble spirits who first sought to elevate the people by civil and religious liberty, and we are glad to see another American, like a knight-errant of old, come forth armed with his proof to battle in their cause. Mr. Macauley has awakened in our country a spirit of investigation on this subject, which will not remain idle; we already owe to him not only his interesting history but a biography of William Penn and Algernon Sidney.

From the Asheville News.

WESTERN TURNPIKE ROAD.

Mr. Editor:—You will confer a favor on the writer, and all lovers of truth, by giving this communication a place in the columns of your paper.

The design of the writer is to prevent misrepresentation going abroad concerning the sales of the Western Turnpike Road, as the sales have been made by the Agent of the State. I see the editor of the Asheville Messenger heads an article in his paper "Western Turnpike Frauds," and in the article blows both cold and hot. I suppose he heard thunder, but could not tell from what quarter it came. To understand exactly what he means, except by the caption of his article, will require a man of more sagacity than the editor or any of his coadjutors in this matter. He says a most shameful and disreputable course has been pursued by a portion of the citizens west of Franklin, in combining and agreeing to bid into each other's hands at the letting out of the Road; and that the lots were put up and knocked down in short order, at the most enormous and unreasonable prices. And, further, he states that it was thought that no man from a distance would be permitted to bid in Cherokee at all. He may have thought so, but I suppose he is all the man who did, for I was a close observer of the whole transaction, and I don't think there was any such idea entertained by any one.—The Road was lotted off pretty much in quarter and half mile lots. The sales were opened at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning—from three to five hundred persons in attendance, some from Georgia, some from Haywood and Burke counties, and a great many from Macon—most of the leading men from Franklin being present from the Georgia line to the end of the sales. Pretty much all referred to as being from a distance, were bidders, and after some of them had bid off lots they concluded they had hard bargains, and gave them up to others at the same prices. And some of them stated that they would not make roads at any such prices. With a few exceptions, they were such lots as passed through farm yards and corn fields, where much fencing was to re-set.

I was with the Agent of the State in letting out this Road—I saw no combination nor heard of any from any source whatever, and I call on any man to say, with truth, the contrary. The sales were from three to seven miles per day, and often took until dark, and bond and good security taken by the Agent for the faithful performance of the work. Does the editor of the Messenger think that the Agent of the State would stand by and see combinations formed and frauds practised upon the State? If the editor had known the character of the Agent he would not have insinuated what he did, for a more honorable and faithful Agent could not have been selected.

If the editor heard what he stated in his paper, he has been wrongly informed. The sales of Bridges on this Road at this time amount to some nine thousand dollars.

The letting out and making of this road is a credit to the State, and will secure immense advantage to the travelling public. To say the least of it, Cherokee county will become connected with the balance of the State more directly, and the citizens of this county desire to see the road completed to Asheville as good as it is made in this county. Instead of combining to shorten the Road, we have and will give our aid to carry it through the State.

If the Messenger should hear it thunder again, he would do well to look if there are any clouds, before he raises the alarm. The sales will go on in a few days again, and if the gentleman can't come over himself, he had better send some of his friends to witness the same, and then he will have the facts before him. CHEROKEE OBSERVER.

Cherokee co., N. C., 1851.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

New York, Oct. 21. Fancy stocks are active—sales of Canton at 64; United States 6's, 1867, 116½. Flour is steady—sales of 3000 bbls. at 3 81 a $3 87½ for State, and 4 a $4 25 for southern. Rye flour, $3 31. Corn meal, 3 31 a $3 37½. Wheat is unchanged—sales of 2,500 bushels Genesee at 94 cents. Sales of 5,000 bushels mixed corn at 55 a 56 cents. Rye, 70 cents. Oats, 40 cents. Provisions are dull and much depressed. Groceries are firm. Porto Rico sugar, 4¾ a 6 cents. Rio coffee, 7¾ a 8⅝. Cotton is firm—sales of 400 bales. Whisky, 21½ a 21¾.

The steamer Florida, from Savannah, and ship Charming, from Canton, have arrived.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, October 20. By an arrival here, we have advices from northern Mexico to the 10th. Gen. Caravajal is reported to be within ten miles of Matamoros. He was expecting to make an attack on the 17th inst. His army had largely increased. The fortresses and various defences at Matamoros had been greatly strengthened. Much excitement prevailed.

Spain. Much interest, it is said, is manifested in the Diplomatic circles at Washington with regard to the expected arrival of a Special Minister from Spain, to demand satisfaction for what is called the Cuban outrage. Spain can have any quantity of satisfaction she wants, of a certain character.

Appointments of Bishop Ives.

October 18, St. Luke's day, in the neighborhood of Rawley Galloway, Esq. Rockingham county.

Next day, 18th Sunday after Trinity, Church of Epiphany, Leaksville.

26. 19th Sunday after Trinity, St. Mary's Chapel Orange county.

1 and 2 November, All Saints, and 20th Sunday after Trinity, St. Matthew's church, Hillsborough.

9. 21st Sunday after Trinity, Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill.

23. 23d Sunday after Trinity, St. Stephen's church, Oxford.

26. St. James church, Granville county.

30. Advent Sunday, St. Johns church, Williamsboro'

7th December, 2d Sunday in Advent, Emanuel ch Warrenton.

14. 3d Sunday in Advent, Louisburg.

21. 4th Sunday in Advent, the church of Holy Innocents, Henderson.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1851.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a Dividend of three dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, fully paid in, will be made to Shareholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th day of November next. By order.

JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y.

October 21, 1851. 102—15N.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place on the 5th and 6th of November ensuing. The friends of the Young Ladies and the public generally are requested to attend. Concert on the evening of the 5th. DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

October 24, 1851. 102—2tw.

FOR sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the N. C. Book-Store

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

October 24, 1851. 102—

Notice.

LOST or Mislaid, a note on John W. Cosby, for fifty dollars, dated 4th July, 1851. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, or Cosby from paying the same to any person except myself.

J. D. POWELL.

October 21, 1851. 102—2t.

Brilliant Chance for Speculators.

PYFER & CO.

THE FAR-FAMED AND OLD ESTABLISHED *EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,*

No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose bright and luminous fame (of thirty-three years standing) has traversed from the unfruitful country of the ice-bound Esquimaux to the liquifying region of the idolatrous Hindoo, and monthly exhibit to the world the sale and prompt payment in

GOLD AND SILVER

A galaxy of Brilliant Prizes, ranging from $1000 to $50,000, that far excel the achievements of any Lottery Agent in the AMERICAN UNION, now present to the citizens of the United States a programme of unexcelled Schemes to be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md., in November, 1851.

Rich and Splendid Prizes!

ALL SOLD AND PAID

BY PYFER & CO.

$35,000, Whole Ticket, sent to a club in N. Carolina.
$25,000, Half Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$15,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Georgia
6,000, Whole Tickets was sold to South Carolina.
4,000, Half Tickets was sold to Ohio.
8,000, Package of Quarter Tickets sold to a club in Pennsylvania.

☞ All communications answered by return mail.

☞ Bank Drafts payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

☞ *One order to Pyfer & Co. will realize a Splendid Fortune.*

☞ You have only to enclose the amount you wish to invest in letter strongly sealed and direct to

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for November, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	5 of 12,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
10	25,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	8	25 00
11	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
14	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
15	55,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	45 00
17	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
18	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
19	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 50
20	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	35 00
27	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
29	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days before the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

November 1, 1851. 102—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th. 1851 102—

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Bigg's Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassameres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street,

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. 102—4w.

Star, and Biblical Recorder insert 4 weeks.

A LITTLE BETTER YET!

Call and Examine for Yourselves!!

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

JACKS and JENNIES, some 16 in number, of every age, will be sold by the undersigned to the highest bidder, on a credit of 9 months, at the late residence of Samuel S. Downey, deceased, in Granville County, together with the perishable property of every kind, on Thursday, the 13th day of November next.

The sale to continue day by day, until completed. Bond with approved security required.

JOHN A. DOWNEY, *Executor.*

October 6th, 1851. 98—t13No.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1851. 66—

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID. *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that JAMES R. LEWIS, charged with the crime of negro stealing, has broken the jail of Granvill County, and fled probably beyond the limits of this State.

Now to the end that the said James R. Lewis may be brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said James R. Lewis to the Sheriff of the said county of Granville.

DESCRIPTION.

The said James R. Lewis is described to be about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, twenty-five years old, thin visage, long sharp chin, erect in stature, fair complexion, but has some swarthy spots on his face, eyes bluish and hair black.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,

Thomas Settle, Jr., *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1851. 100—

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed by the General Assembly at the Session of 1848–'9, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday, the 27th of November next to be observed throughout the State as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving; and I do earnestly recommend that all secular employments be suspended during the day; that Ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their congregations for public worship, that the people of the State may, with united hearts and voices, render thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuation of his care and kindness towards us as a People, as a State, and as a Republic.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at the Executive Office in the City of Raleigh, this the 15th day of October, A. D. 1851, and the 76th of American Independence.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,

Thomas Settle, Jr., *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Oct. 15th, 1851. 101—

MARBLE WORK & IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasobable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

AT a regular meeting of the Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, held at their office in Greenville on Thursday the 9th day of October, 1851, it was

Resolved, That Books of subscription be opened by the commissioners first appointed under their Charter, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company, and that the subscribers pay in a sum equal to that called in and paid by the original stockholders.

ALFRED MOYE, *Pres't.*

By Goold Hoyt, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 15, 1851. 101—4t.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Annual Communication of this Masonic Body will be holden in this City, on Monday evening the 1st of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all the business which may be brought before it shall be disposed of. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in pursuance of the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, *Grand Secretary.*

Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1851. 101—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of OLIVER & PROCTER was dissolved on the 6th instant by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to either of the partners for liquidation, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Mr. Oliver having made arrangements to leave here by the 1st of December next, the business will in future be conducted by ISAAC PROCTER, (he having purchased out Mr. Oliver's entire interest,) at the Old Stand, sign of the R. R. R. R., Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THOMAS M. OLIVER,
ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1851. 100—4t.

ATTENTION!

Head Quarters, 35th Regiment, N. C. Militia, *Raleigh, October* 4, 1851.

THE Officers and Soldiers of said Regiment will parade on Hillsborough Street, at ten o'clock, on the 25th October instant, for Regimental Review, armed and equipped as the law directs.

The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers will parade for drill discipline, the day previous, at eleven o'clock, in the Old Baptist Grove.

By Command of

Col. W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1851. 97—td.

Attention Ringgold Guards!

PARADE at the Capitol Square on Saturday, the 25th day of October, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law, in winter uniform, and for inspection of arms and accoutrements.

By order of the Captain,

JOHN R. UTLEY, O. S.

N. B. Attend a meeting of your Company at the City Hall on Friday night, the 24th of October, at 7 o'clock precisely.

October 8th, 1851. 98—3t

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a yellow boy named SAMPSON DEW, about nineteen years old, had on when he left a green coat and blue pantaloons. Said boy was bound to me until he attains the age of 21 years. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or $5 for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him. ALFRED MITCHELL, *alias* BOOTS.

Raleigh, October 20th, 1851. 101—

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 100—

New Humorous Work.

THE Widow Rugby's Husband, and other Alabama Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13th, 1851. 99—

A Manual of Roman Antiquities,

FROM the most recent German Works, with a description of the City of Rome, &c. By Charles Anthon, LL D. With numerous Illustrations. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27. 1851. 94—

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville S-

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S PATENT COMPOUND

WASH MIXTURE, OR SOAP,

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE New and Elegant Double Engine side wheel Steamship

ROANOKE,

1200 tons burthen, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander,

Will leave City Point on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for New York, and will continue to leave

Every Tuesday, at the same Hour.

Returning, the Roanoke will leave New York

Every Saturday Evening at 4 o'clock,

Making the trip in about thirty hours.

☞ Passage and Fare, to or from New York, **$10.**

☞ For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL G. BAPTIST,
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept., 1851. 887—5tw.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

State of North Carolina, Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, *vs.* John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. Ed. G. Hammond: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, in Williamston, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor, with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. And you are hereby further notified, that in case you fail to attend on the 20th November as aforesaid, I shall proceed at the end of thirty days thereafter, to make up said account absolute.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office this the 1st day of September, A. D., 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

September 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Neverson W. Cooper and wife Martha, James C. Green and wife Mary, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth B. Battle, Nannie K. Battle, Lawrence B. Battle, Tip Battle, *vs.* William Battle. Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Battle is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Wm. Battle to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 884. 6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1851.

IT appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket, and Equity Docket has accumulated insomuch, that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time: it is therefore ordered that a Special Surior Court be held for the County of Wake, on the 2nd Monday of January, 1852.

R. P. FINCH, S. C. C.

October 13th, 1851. 889—w4w.

Shoes! Shoes!

ROBINSON'S Walking Shoes and Slippers, White Kid, Jenny Lind and Bronze Slippers, Parodi, Super Seal and Jeffersonian Shoes, Misses and Children's Black and Fancy Bootes, Men's Boy's and Servant's Shoes.

Which we are offering low.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A PRIME lot just in Store and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, October 7th, 1851. 97—

ORVIS' Celebrated Corn Starch, for

Puddings, Pies, &c.

Just received at TUCKER'S.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 92—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c, and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co, Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

HORSE DOCTORING.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to inform the public that he has been engaged for some thirty-two years in treating the diseases incident to Horses, and that, out of four hundred and twenty-two cases, he has lost but twenty-seven. The Subscriber has written out a small book upon the subject of such diseases as horses are liable to, with directions as to the best mode of treating these diseases. The price of this work is as follows:

One copy,	50
A club of seven,	$3 00
A club of ten,	4 50
A club of twenty-one,	9 00
A club of thirty,	13 00

And so on in proportion. The subscriber has consented to make this publication at the request of many friends. His remedies for diseases in that noble animal, the Horse, speak for themselves.

Those desirous to obtain a copy or copies of this work, will please address the subscriber, post-paid, at Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C. HARDY HORTON.

Sept. 10, 1851. 885—6tw.

$100 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of this County, on Friday night, the 10th inst., JAMES R. LEWIS, confined on a charge of Kidnapping. The said Lewis is about twenty-five or six years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare figure, thin visage, long sharp chin, erect in stature, fair complexion, but has some swarthy spots on his face, blue eyes, black hair, had whiskers when he left reaching from his ears nearly to the chin, had on when he left a coarse black frock cloth coat—the balance of his clothing neat. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me.

J. H. GOOCH, *Sheriff*
of Granville County, Oxford, N. C.

October 10, 1851. 99—3tw.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, August Term, 1851.

German Eatmon and Alexander Eatmon and his wife Martha, *vs.* John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane.

Petition for Division of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD C. C. C

October 1, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 888—6w.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the 13th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, the well known and desirable country residence called Harrison's or Upchurch's old place, lying 12 miles South from Louisburg, in Franklin county, near Poplar Spring Church. The said land is situated in a fertile section of country and has on it a large and comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; a mill and mill-seat, a well constructed country store house, a new gin house, a blacksmith's shop; a well of good water at the store, and never failing springs in abundance on the land. The tract contains about

1000 Acres,

lying on the waters of Crooked Creek, a large portion of which is fresh and productive, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The house is well situated for a public house, and the Store is regarded as the best country stand within the bounds of the county. Several fortunes have been realized by the sale of goods at that place.

At the same time, I shall sell three other tracts of Land, all on a credit. The above described tract will be sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with security will be required in all cases. THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

October 18th, 1851. 890—w3w.

NOTICE.

The Last Chance for Bargains!

I HAVE just received and opened at my Store, a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

bought for cash. You will find in the assortment a great many low priced Alpaccas, figured and plain, of all colors. Also, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, lower than ever in the market before. A lot of cheap Caps and Hats; a large stock of Boots and Shoes. Also, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, and every article generally kept in a Dry Goods Store, and many articles not usually kept by Dry Goods dealers.

The above Goods will all be sold at a low rate—a great deal lower than common, as I am determined to close out my stock before the Spring, as I have concluded to retire from business.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1851. 101—

A RARE CHANCE!

GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps constantly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 38—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By Thos. D. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Mrac. cine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition. These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

MISS ACTON'S COOKERY.

MODERN Cookery in all its branches, reduced to a system of easy practice for the use of private families, in a series of practical receipts, all of which are given with the most minute exactness, by Eliza Acton, with numerous wood-cut illustrations, to which is added a table of Weights and Measures. The whole revised for American Housekeepers, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. From the Second London Edition. In one large 12mo. volume.

"Miss Eliza Acton may congratulate herself on having composed a work of great utility, and one that is speedily finding its way to every 'dresser' in the kingdom. Her Cookery-book is unquestionably the most valuable compendium of the art that has yet been published. It strongly inculcates economical principles, and points out how good things may be concocted without that reckless extravagance which good cooks have been wont to imagine the best evidence they can give of skill in their profession." *London Morning Post.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1851. 97—

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

BEECHNUT; Mallville; Mary Bell; Mary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conqueror; Xerxes the Great.

For sale at the
North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG

IS now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—t1J.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	
5 Casks Currents,	20 " Smoking "
2 Boxes Macaroni,	150 " Raisons.
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

T WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO.,

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

Clatter and Youatt's Cattle Doctor

EVERY man his own cattle doctor: containing the causes, symptons and treatment of all diseases incident to oxen, sheep and swine; and a sketch of the Anatomy and Physiology of neat cattle, by Francis Clater, Edited, Revised and almost re-written, by William Youatt, author of "The Horse," with numerous additions, embracing an essay on the use of oxen and the improvement in the breed of sheep, by J. S. Skinner, with numerous cuts and illustrations, in one 12mo. volume, cloth.

"As its title would import, it is a most valuable work, and should be in the hands of every American farmer; and we feel proud in saying, that the value of the work has been greatly enhanced by the contributions of Mr. Skinner. Clater and Youatt are names treasured by the farming communities of Europe as household-gods; nor does that of Skinner deserve to be less esteemed in America.' *American Farmer.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, October 1851. 98—

Just received by Express.

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Monthlies.

HARPER'S Magazine. Also the International. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 6, 1851. 97—

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home indusry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for HOME INDUSTRY!

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

FALL TRADE--1851.

Southern Trade will soon Insure SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—t1D.

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

New Novels,

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol, Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851. 101—

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in New York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears,
Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes,
Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by
J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

DRY GOODS,

At No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

100 ps. Dress and Furniture Calicoes,
100 Bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting,
¼ Shirtings, white and red Flannel, Canton Flannel, And cotton Jeans, white Welsh Flannel, sup. articles, Table, bird-eye towelling Diaper, and Irish Linen, Jaconet, Swiss and checked Muslin, English Cambric, Furniture and Cambric Dimity, and cotton Fringe, Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handfs, Powyer and cotton Handfs., spool cotton, knitting do. sewing Silk, floss cotton, linen and cotton Tape, cotton cord and carpet binding, Silk and cotton Hose (white and black,) cotton and merino ½ hose, carpeting and hearth Rugs, white and black wadding, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans and over-coating.
Kersey and stripes for servants.

With a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a retail Store. For sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND
Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by
J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

GRANT'S History of the Nestorians, or the Los Tribes. Containing evidence of their identity, an account of their manners, customs, and ceremonies, together with sketches in ancient Assyria, &c., Map. 12mo. Muslin.

An important accession to our stores of geographical knowledge. *Church of England Review.*

Contains much curious and interesting information of which its name gives no previous warning.

Athenæum.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

October 16, 1851. 100—

VALUABLE BOOK.

THE American Practice Condensed, or the Family Physician. The scientific system of Medicine, on vegetable principles, and designed for all classes.

This work embraces the character, causes, symptoms, and treatment of the diseases of men, women and children of all climates. By W. Beach, M. D., complete in one vol., illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings, 4th edition.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

October 16, 1851. 100—

Harper's New Monthly

MAGAZINE for October, received this day, by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1851. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Fate—a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James.

The Stone-Mason of Saint Point—a Village Tale, by Lamartine. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99-4

Comprehensive Tables

FOR the calculations of Earth Work, as connected with Railways, Canals, Docks, Harbors, &c., giving the quantities for each Base and Slope at one view, with a Practical Treatise on Earth Work in general. By Edward G. Hughes, Civil Engineer. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Rpleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

Hats and Caps, for Men and Boys.

SUPERIOR Black Moleskin Hats,
Broad Brim fur Hats, for old gentlemen,
Cloth Caps, for men and boys.

J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

$8,500 DOLLARS worth of superior **Ready-made Clothing,**

Just received. E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Oct. 13, 1852. 101—

Shirts! Shirts!

30 DOZ. of those Patent Yoke-seam Shirts, just received at HARDING & CO.

Oct. 13, 1851 101—1

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, will take place on the second Thursday (13th) of November next,

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 16, 1851. 101—4t.

OLD English, Pine Apple and Goshen Cheese.
For sale at TUCKER'S.

Raleigh, N. C. 191—